CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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SAN FRANCISCO
Theological Seminary
Alcove
Case
Shelf

From Farewell Message To America of E. Stanley Jones

"THE Christian church must set its own house in order and get ready for the greatest crisis in its history.

My conviction is that . . . it must lay aside its tentative attitudes, and assume a new moral and spiritual aggressiveness. . . . But organized Christianity will never get that courage unless it comes out of deep convictions. And those deep convictions will never come unless we found afresh the whole of our social and economic and personal attitudes in the very nature of the Christian God. We must rediscover and re-apply Christ's original message, the Kingdom of God on Earth, a new order standing at the door of this lower order ready to replace it with God's way of life. This alien, unworkable lower order founded on greed, exploitation, unbrotherliness is breaking down through its own tensions and contradictions and our only hope is God's way, the Kingdom of God on earth. . . . We must give the Kingdom of God on earth as a head-on and sweeping answer to the world's needs.

But if we do then we must apply it to the economic and social order. But there are those who feel that religion must only have to do with the saving of the soul. I do believe in the saving of the soul, but while evil can be in the individual will, it can also be in the collective will. . . . Shall we pick up individual drunkards and leave intact the liquor traffic? Shall we tend to the wounded in war and leave operative the war system? Shall we rescue the derelicts of a ruthlessly selfish order and give them doles and hand-outs, or shall we build justice and the love of God into the total order? Obviously we must do both. . . . If we abdicate the control of social and economic life the other forces will take it over, and, there are two definite forces bidding for the control of it right now, Communism and Fascism. You must make up your minds, and make them up quickly, whether you want this country and the world to go Communist or Fascist or Christian. All three are ways of life, demanding a total allegiance in the total life, and a choice must be made.

I also urge upon you the possibility of Christianizing the Governmental processes of this country. During the National Preaching Mission we have met with the mayors, the judges, the police superintendents and heads of departments of a city and have urged them to dedicate their collective endeavor to the making of the government of their cities Christian. We have done the same with some Governors and state officials, and also with the heads of the Government at Washington. The response has been very real, and opens up the possibility of the Christian movement launching an endeavor to make our local, state and national Government truly Christian. Not that we would dominate government by priest-craft or sectarianism,—not that, but that the principles of Christ should become operative in public life.

The Christian way is the only workable way. . . . I, therefore, call upon this generation of Christians to work it—to work it in your political life and make the nation Christian, to work it in your social and economic life and produce a new, juster order, to work it in your churches to set you aflame with your world mission, to work it in your own lives to make you adequate and victorious."

Liquor On Our Highways

Rev. H. B. Mansell

Repeal has been accompanied by an abnormal increase in highway accidents and deaths, from 29,451 in 1932 to 36,101 in 1934. The percentage of this increase is ten times that of cars registered. Safety drives such as we have never before had and improved cars with four wheel brakes, all steel bodies, safety glass, etc., have slowed the increase in accidents but did not reverse the trend.

Daily Toll—100 Killed

On an average day over a hundred Americans are killed and more than 2,600 maimed on our roads. If on any day a foreign aviator did a tenth as much damage an imperative demand for action would be raised. Yet the people patiently contribute, as motorists, more than a billion dollars a year to their governments, state and national; the latter is reported to have appropriated $75,000 for an investigation of highway accidents. As a start that is something.

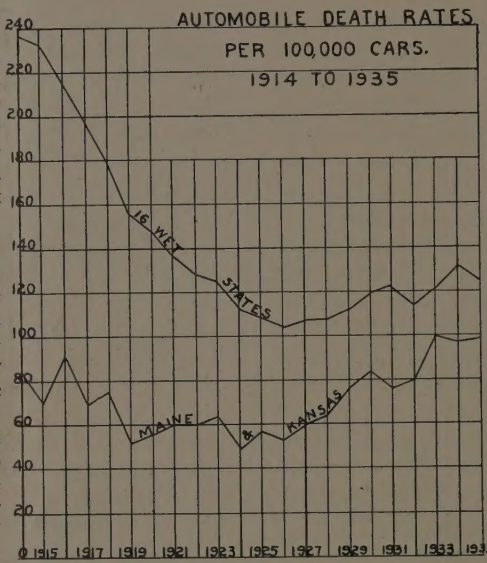
Drink Accidents Camouflaged

The coincidence of this increase in accidents and repeal suggests a possible connection. No one denies that a drunken driver or pedestrian is a traffic menace. The former is receiving some attention. Pennsylvania authorities report the revocation of 1,406 licenses to drive because the holders drove while intoxicated. This is 18 per day from January 1 to May 10 of this year. It also was 74 per cent of all revocations during that period.

The very fact that revocation is the penalty for driving while intoxicated is probably the reason why so few motorists involved in accidents report themselves as intoxicated; it is safer to write "inattentive" or "confused" or "apparently normal." The states vary markedly in the percentage of drivers reported as intoxicated. New York reports two per cent of drivers involved in fatal accidents as drunken; Massachusetts reports 12 per cent. The difference is probably in the reports rather than in the conditions. The Bay State also reports not only the number of drivers but also the number of persons they killed; 89 "liquor case" drivers killed 118 people. Most states neglect entirely this important phase. Adding to the deaths due to such drivers those due to intoxicated pedestrian we find over twenty per cent of all highway deaths in Massachusetts in 1935 were chargeable to liquor. California is said to report a like high percentage. In the April, 1937, issue of the Fraternal Order of Police Journal the officer in charge of Troop B of the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol is quoted as saying:

"Ninety per cent of drivers involved in automobile accidents have had several or more drinks and their breath reeks of alcohol; the other ten per cent are cold sober."

That seems a very high percentage; but the officer has a large and first hand experience and should know whereof he speaks. It is certain that alcohol is a major cause and may be, as this authority just named asserts, the chief cause of these highway disasters.



Prohibition and Highway Accidents

If so then the advent of prohibition should have affected the number of deaths. In 1914, the year the Hobson prohibition amendment secured a majority in the national House of Representatives, highway deaths were 208 for every 100,000 cars registered. They sank steadily until in 1926 an all time low of only 97 was the rate. Since then the rate rose slowly but with repeal it jumped, in 1934, to 136 a higher rate than for any year since 1919.

Dry States vs. Wet States

In 1914 two states, Maine and Kansas, had statewide prohibition of many years standing. These two states lost 86 lives that year for a hundred thousand cars in use. There were sixteen other states which were wet and remained wet, with some local option territory, until national prohibition came in. These wet states had a rate of 238, or nearly three times that of the two dry states. The increasing restrictions on the sale of liquor in all states was accompanied by a marked drop in this death rate among the wet states but only a slight fall for the others. The graph herewith shows the gap and the way in which it was narrowed. Then with the return of beer in 1933 the gap was made quite small. What will explain these facts except the varying consumption of liquor?

Most Accidents at Heavy Drinking Hours

The Traveler Insurance Company publishes an annual survey of automobile accidents. Among other valuable information it tabulates these by the hours and days when they occur. The increase in fatal accidents seems to be directly related to drinking. Traffic is most dense during the working hours of the day. Nevertheless the increase in deaths occurring from six in the morning to noon was only 15 per cent and in the afternoon to six in the evening only 11 per cent. But after work, when drinking is most prevalent, such deaths rose by 27 per cent and the six hours after midnight registered a seventy-five per cent increase. The comparison is for the years 1932 and 1936. Why is it that the early morning hours, when traffic is least congested, has so much the worse record? What can explain it except that the law compels drinking places to close some time during those six hours and turn their patrons loose on the highways?

All reports point to Friday and Saturday as the most profitable days for sellers of alcoholic beverages. Saturday and Sunday are close rivals for the title of the worst day for accidents. After January highway deaths reach the lowest records of the years; after the New Year holidays the demand for liquor falls to the lowest for the year. When the latter rises with coming of Spring so do the deaths on the highways.

Autos or Liquor—Which Shall We Stop Making?

It is quite evident that a thorough

Catholic Journal Defends The Lord's Day

We wish to commend the Editor of the *Pittsburgh Catholic* for the strong editorials which have been appearing recently in its columns in defense of the Lord's Day against the encroachments of selfish, commercial interests, particularly the interests that are pushing to legalize Sunday amusements and sports.

Recently the paper called Frank and Seder, one of the large department stores of Pittsburgh, to task for advertising that they would take orders over the phone for their merchandise on the Lord's Day.

In an editorial on "The State and the Sabbath" they strongly support the civil laws which provide for the cessation of business on the Lord's Day and declare the growing tendency to disregard them is an indication of the paganism of the times.

When the Sunday movie fight was on in Pennsylvania this paper took a strong stand against Sunday movies and repeatedly appealed to its constituency to work and vote against them. In the legislative battle which has just ended in the legalizing of Sunday fishing in the State of Pennsylvania the editor opposed this form of Sabbath desecration.

We could wish that all the religious papers, Protestant and Catholic, were championing the cause of a sacred Sabbath as vigorously as the Pittsburgh Catholic. We quote from an editorial entitled, "Fishing on Sunday," published following the passage of the Sunday fishing bill:—

"The fisherman of Pennsylvania have exhibited greed unworthy of their calling; they were false to their righteous conservatism. Nothing in conditions today makes Sunday fishing necessary; there is ample time and leisure for such activities on other days of the week; now there is an additional temptation to give over Sunday to pleasure at the expense of the worship due on that day to the Creator of all good things; farmers must remain away from church to protect their property. Atheism, paganism, the influences that are polluting modern life have made another definite advance.

"The pagan newspapers, urging the passage of this bill, argued that we already have Sunday baseball, Sunday movies—why not, then, Sunday fishing? Now they can argue, just as reasonably, that we have Sunday baseball, Sunday movies, Sunday fishing—why not, then, Sunday trade of all kinds, unrestricted Sunday labor? Now, true to their pagan convictions, they can go on to demand the elimination of the Sunday rest as an interference with business; they can, with perfect consistency, argue for the closing of the churches as 'relics of the past, medieval institution,' and so on.

"All of these considerations were put before the Pennsylvania assembly while the Sunday fishing law was being considered, but they were ignored; religious men, Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, voted for the bill, under the spell of the terrible trend that is sweeping mankind from its established standards today. We think to stop Communism by denouncing and abusing the men, many of them sincere but misguided, who are promoting radical social ideas; yet all the time we are allowing atheism to enter our legislative halls and dictate measures that lay the sure foundation for Communism."

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investigation into the causes of automobile accidents would reveal alcohol as at the top of the list. At every turn we find the ebb and flow of liquor consumption linked to a corresponding movement of these deaths. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect that we shall be rid of this loss of a hundred lives a day, a loss "worse than war," until we are prepared to end all beverage traffic, legal or illegal, in so dangerous a drug as alcohol. This year has started out worse than any previous year. Employment has been better; increased income for the masses enables them to buy more cars, more gas, more gin. Drinking pedestrians and drivers are increasing; it will inevitably follow that accidents will continue to increase. Unless the trend of the first four months is reversed sharply 1937 will record another all time high of more than forty thousand deaths. We need to be concerned not only because the most sober driver may be involved by a drunken pedestrian or fellow driver but also because present conditions make it a public duty for every citizen.

Vote Liquor Out

The season for setting up local option campaigns is at hand. Voting out the places of sale will not entirely solve the problem; but it will help. Success will diminish the opportunities for sale and even a defeat will cause people to think and attract attention to the evils. Our greatest task is the creation of a sound public opinion without which nothing worthwhile can be accomplished. We do not have and cannot raise the huge sums the enemy will spend. They can hire a chief lobbyist at a guaranteed salary of $100,000 a year for five years,—the first one selected died within five months,—and provide him with as much more for "office expenses"; we must depend upon thousands of individuals who see no direct financial gain for themselves. This also is true, once the eyes of the people are opened to the increasing evils of the liquor traffic all the wealth in the world will not avail to turn aside the wrath of an aroused and determined public opinion. Let us then do what our hands find to do seeking only the reward of a good conscience.

HELL IN GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES

The following figures from the United States Internal Revenue Department, showing the amount of distilled liquors produced and consumed in the years 1933 to 1936 inclusive furnishes food for serious thought. Notice first the increase in consumption of hard liquors in the first three years following repeal—260%.

Also that the production of distilled liquors in these same years was five times as great as the consumption. Evidently the distillers have great faith in the capacity of the American people to consume their product. They think the "saturation point" is far from being reached. No wonder they are pushing the greatest advertising campaign in American history to increase the sale of intoxicating liquors.

	Production Distilled Liquors	*Consumption Distilled Liquors*
1933	123,404,914	6,120,944
1934	241,609,970	38,601,236
1935	349,772,392	75,073,993
1936	449,994,161	100,383,056

Concerning this vast piling up of liquors in government warehouses, Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas exclaims:

"Misery in storage! Crime on deposit! Murder in reserve! Hell warehoused for the future destruction of mankind!"

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THE MONTREAT CONFERENCE

Last summer for the first time, *The National Reform Association* conducted a conference at Montreat, North Carolina, conference headquarters of the Presbyterian Church, South, with the hearty cooperation of the Montreat authorities and of other leaders of the Presbyterian Church. It was new territory. The messages dealing with the fundamental principles of Christian Government, and applying these principles to the moral problems of the nation, were well received. Repeatedly we were told the conference created as great an interest and as much favorable comment as any conference held on these grounds in recent years. We were invited to return this year and gladly accepted the invitation. The program for this summer's conference of eight days beginning on Sabbath, June 20th, is found on another page in this issue of *The Christian Statesman.*

We invite our friends to attend this conference. Immediately following it the regular church conferences of the Presbyterian Church, South, held at Montreat each summer, begins and continues throughout the summer, concluding with the Bible Conference, August 19th. Outstanding leaders of the Presbyterian and other churches are on the program of these conferences.

Montreat is one of the most beautiful spots in America. Its elevation is high. It nestles among the Blue Ridge Mountains. The climate is delightful. Its hospitality is truly southern. Its moral and spiritual atmosphere is genuinely Christian. The expense is reasonable. It is just the kind of a place for Christian people to spend their summer vacation. Why not try Montreat for your vacation this summer? Come, attend *The National Reform Conference* and other conferences that follow it.

THIRTY-SIX MURDERS A DAY

In a recent address J. Edgar Hoover of the United States Department of Justice compressed into the following paragraph the crime record of the United States:

"It seems inconceivable that in a country as advanced as America each setting sun should look down upon a daily toll of some 36 lives taken at the hands of the underworld—one such murder being committed every forty minutes. Likewise, it seems inconceivable that in such a nation there were 1,333,526 major crimes committed last year, including 13,242 murders and manslaughters, 7,881 cases of rape, 55,660 cases of robbery, 47,534 cases of aggravated assault, 278,823 burglaries, 716,674 larcenies and 213,712 cases of automobile theft, with an annual crime bill estimated at fifteen billions of dollars—$28,500 per minute, $41,040,000 per day. Certainly, with these statistics it seems that the subject of crime should be the greatest matter of study in all America except one—that of the proper methods of law-enforcement by which to combat it. The most important of these, it seems to me, is education."

GRAND JURY INDICTMENT OF LIQUOR

The Grand Jury of Cuyahogo County, Ohio, in which the City of Cleveland is located, at the time of its empanellment was charged by the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Court "to look into the serious problem of traffic manslaughter and make suggestions for the mitigation of this evil."

In its report to the Court on April 21st of this year, the Grand Jury said:

"The Jury was impressed with the testimony which tended to indicate that in every one of the distressing cases of death caused by a motor vehicle which came to our attention, liquor was an important element, if not the chief factor, leading to the accident.

"The Jury unanimously expresses the opinion that in all cases of serious violation of the traffic laws, persons charged with offense should be examined by a competent medical authority immediately upon apprehension, to determine whether or not, and the degree to which they are under the influence of liquor. We strongly condemn the practice of leaving such determination to the judgment of a policeman or a civilian witness.

"This Jury has found partial or complete intoxication to be an important element in many types of crime and charges of criminality. These include arson, attempted burglary, sex offenses, shooting, stabbing, robbery, manslaughter, defrauding an innkeeper, carrying concealed weapons, burglary, assault, and violation of the auto law.

"During our term an overwhelming body of evidence was submitted to us in robbery cases indicating that beer parlors occupy an importance out of all relationship to their number as the places in which robberies originate."

ECONOMIC ROYALISTS

President Roosevelt and other Democratic leaders puzzle us. The President is strong in his condemnation of the "Economic Royalists." The barons of the steel industry, the coal industry, and of other like industries have been selfish, greedy, and are responsible for the ill-housed, the ill-feed and the ill-clad—that one-third of the nation for whose welfare the President is so deeply concerned. He denounces them roundly. He has declared he would be their master.

But what about the Economic Royalists of the liquor business? What about the Big Barons of the movie industry? Has he ever lifted up his voice against them? Here are millionaires and multi-millionaires. They are heading up great and growing industries. Are they so different from these other Economic Royalists, so unselfish, so ultruistic, that the President needs never to say a word in criticism of them? Are they treating their employees so generously? Are they dividing up the profits of their industries so justly that they should go without a word of criticism? Has the traffic in intoxicating liquors, dominated by the distillery and brewery barons, contributed to a more abundant life for that one-third of the nation which the President has upon his heart? What is doing more to keep the ill-fed, ill-housed, and ill-clad down than the liquor traffic? Yet the President seems to be hand in glove with the big barons of this industry.

Governor Earle is another administrative champion of the working class and of that one-third of the nation whose income is in the lowest brackets. He is equally vigorous with the President in his denunciation of the coal and steel barons of Pennsylvania. But when it comes to the big brewers and distillers of the state he has never a word of condemnation for them and as for the big barons of the movie industry he seems to have an unbreakable Jonathan-and-David friendship for them.

Pennsylvania Sabbath law prohibited Sunday movies. Most of the in-

dependent theater men of the state were satisfied and did not want a change in the law. The representatives of the church people of the state opposed any change. No welfare or other business group asked for a change. But the big barons of the industry demanded Sunday movies. Warner Brothers, heads one of the big producing companies of the country, owners of 135 theaters located in Pennsylvania (about one-seventh of the entire number of the state) these New York Jews insisted the law must be changed. They were responsible for the introduction of a Sunday movie bill into the Legislature. They have vast financial resources. In 1931 the three of them took out of their own company in salaries and bonuses almost one million dollars. They brought to bear upon the Legislature and Governor their high-powered methods of propaganda and lobbying and lo! the Legislature passed the Sunday movie bill and the Governor signed it!

Why does Governor Earle go into reverse when he deals with the big barons of the liquor and the motion picture industries? Does he, too, think they are different, so different from the barons of these other industries that they are worthy only of praise and that he serves the common people best when he grants their wishes. We are not defending the big barons of the steel, the coal and other like industries. Some of them are getting no more than they deserve. But why does not the President and other leaders of the administration attack the liquor and movie barons? "Oh! consistency thou art a jewel!"

AN "ESAU" LEGISLATURE

The writer of the Hebrews speaks of Esau, who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, as "that profane person." He does not mean that he was profane in the sense that he cursed and swore but that he had no appreciation of the spiritual values of life.

We have many people of this type in our country today. In fact profanity in this sense seems to characterize present-day American life. As this editorial is written the Pennsylvania Legislature is about to conclude its 1937 session. In its attitude toward the Sabbath, and we might add the liquor traffic as well, it has shown no more appreciation of the spiritual side of life than Esau. The Pennsylvania Legislature of 1933 changed the Sabbath law of the state granting local option on Sunday baseball and Sunday football; the 1935 Legislature did the same with reference to Sunday movies; the 1937 Legislature legalized Sunday fishing throughout the state.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the temperance forces to improve somewhat the liquor laws of the state on every hand they have proven to be almost fruitless.

The Pennsylvania Legislature—not all of the members but the majority of them—is the most "profane" Legislature the State of Pennsylvania has had in many years. Do they reflect the profanity of the people as a whole or are they the exponents of the Esau type of Pennsylvania citizenship?

REVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA BEER AND HARD LIQUOR LAWS

The Pennsylvania Legislature, just adjourned, has modified the laws of the state regulating intoxicating liquors. The power of the State Liquor Control Board has been increased. Until this time beer licenses were granted by county treasurers. From now on beer as well as hard liquor licenses will be granted by the State Board and the powers of this Board have been otherwise increased. The provision of the beer bill to grant licenses to groceries and delicatessen stores to sell beer by the package and which the Administration sponsored, was defeated.

The local option provisions of the beer and hard liquor laws are much the same as formerly except in two important provisions. The following conditions must be fulfilled to vote on these issues in townships, in boroughs, in cities.

First. A local option election may be held on either or both of these issues but not oftener than once in four years.

However, the law provides that where a contest was held in the November, 1933, election, a contest may be held in the Primary Election this fall, which occurs on September 14th.

Second. The time of the local option contests is changed from the general election, (the November Election) to the *Primary* which occurs this fall as stated above on September 14th.

Third. To get the beer or the hard liquor issue on the ballot, electors equal to at least 25% of the highest vote cast for any office in the municipality or township at the last preceding general election must petition the County Commissioners for a referendum on these issues. Heretofore only 10% was required.

These petitions must be in the hands of County Commissioners at least sixty days before the date of the local option election (before July 16 this year).

Fourth. Although both of these issues may be voted on at the same election, the vote must be on separate ballots and separate petitions are required, one for beer, another for hard liquors.

Fifth. The local option elections, both on beer and hard liquors, can be held only in municipal elections years (1937) not in general election years (1938).

The time has come to fight the liquor traffic under these local option provisions of the law. "The Christian Statesman recommends that in every township, borough, and city throughout the Commonwealth where there is anything like a fair chance to drive out hard liquors and beer under the provisions of the law, that these contests be waged, that the work of circulating petitions begin at once and along with this an educational campaign be carried on to awaken and mold public sentiment against the liquor traffic, heading up in the registering of this sentiment in the September Primaries.

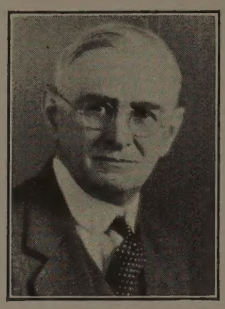
"The Christian Statesman" will provide petitions meeting the requirements of the law for voting both on the beer and hard liquor licenses. Order them from The National Reform Association, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. State whether (1) the petition is for beer or hard liquor licenses; (2) whether it is to be voted on in townships, city or borough. Cost of petitions, ten cents post paid. State number of petitions you will require on the basis of one petition for each fifty signers required. The time is short. Begin your campaign at once.

A HUGE HOSTAGE

The people of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in which Pittsburgh is located, spent for intoxicating liquors last year, on a conservative estimate, $64,000,000.00. This is an average of $47.00 for every man, woman and child in the county. You will find these facts and more given in detail on the last page of this issue of "The Christian Statesman."

We are publishing 25,000 copies of a four page leaflet setting forth these facts, some of them graphically. They can be had at the cost of preparation and printing from The National Reform Association. 100 copies, $1.00; 1,000 copies $2.00; 2,000 copies $17.00; 3,000 copies $25.00.

Association Activities



REV. H. B. MANSELL

Two new members have been added to the staff of *The National Reform Association* for part time service—Rev. H. B. Mansell of Windber, Pennsylvania, and Mr. John Griffiths of New Brighton, Pa.

Mr. Mansell is a member of the Board of Directors of *The National Reform Association* and Chairman of the Field Department. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation at Windber, Pa. Mr. Mansell thoroughly believes in the National Reform cause, is exceedingly well informed on present day moral problems, particularly the liquor problem, wise and practical in reform work. In connection with his pastoral work he will make addresses and assist in organizing his own and surrounding counties for local option contests on the liquor issue. He is well equipped for this work and we are glad to have him even for part time service.

Mr. Griffiths was graduated from Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., last year and is taking graduate work and doing some teaching in the University of Pittsburgh. He was one of Geneva's best debaters, thoroughly believes in our cause and is well qualified to present it. He is speaking especially to young people and helping to organize the work in Beaver County.

Summer conferences at Montreat, North Carolina and Winona Lake, Indiana, outlined elsewhere in this issue.

In cooperation with other groups our Association has been active in opposing gambling bills, Sunday movie bills and bad features in liquor bills before the Pennsylvania Legislature. Letters and leaflets regarding the same placed in hands of thousands of leaders.

Ten thousand copies of four page leaflet showing amount spent for intoxicating liquors in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, published and distributed. Twenty-five thousand copies of similar leaflet showing amount spent for liquors in Allegheny County published in June.

Dr. R. H. Martin will make two addresses at the Grove City, Pennsylvania, Bible Conference on July 28th and 29th. He will speak on the Sabbath and on "What Jesus Came to the Earth to do." He will address the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Winona Lake, Indiana, on June 11th.

Following the Montreat, N. C., Conference he will make two addresses at the Christian Workers Conference of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Bonclarken, North Carolina. Dr. Martin will also address a union service of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches of Charlotte, N. C., on Sabbath, June 27th.

LETTER FROM MRS. SHEPARD

Dear Christian Statesman Readers:

Another year has rolled around and I want to send again to my friends a greeting from the Pacific Shore and lovely California. I am leaving May 25th for an extended visit to the eastern states. I am a delegate to the World's W.C.T.U. Convention in Washington, D. C., June 3-8. The world workers will gather to take an account of the liquor problem and its devastating power upon the people of the world. Plans must be made to carry on a progressive and effective campaign against the liquor evil.

When the Convention closes, I am visiting Philadelphia and points in New Jersey, New York City and Brooklyn, Hartford, Conn., and Boston and will spend a month in Maine making Portland my headquarters. My address there will be 1045 Broadway West South Portland, Maine. When I start west I am visiting in Callender, Ontario to see the Dionne Quintuplets whom I wish to study and a doctor in my church here has arranged with Dr. Dafoe for me to have some special attention.

It would not be possible for me to close a letter to you without dealing with the Mormon question.

Everyone knows that all sorts of cults thrive in California, so it does not surprise us to see Mormonism making great strides in this section.

Recently the head of the church in Los Angeles called me by phone—I had formerly known him as a boy in Salt Lake City—and began to tell me how the church was growing by leaps and bounds and asked if he could call and talk over the church beliefs with me. The Mormons are planning a great Mormon Temple to be built near the University of California and he is on the building committee. Perhaps he feared that I might lead in another fight against the building of a secret temple.

The church recently bought twenty-five acres on Santa Monica Boulevard from Harold Lloyd, the movie star, for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. They plan to build the finest temple ever constructed at a cost of half a million or more. In a recent article in the Mormon church paper it was claimed that their growth had been greater in California than any other state. Consequently they needed the temple for their secret work; the baptisms for the living and dead; the marriage service; the rites of the endowment garments; the oaths, grips, signs and pass words.

At present, a Latter Day Saints bus is run to Mesa, Arizona, Secret Temple once a week for these various rites. When the new temple is completed this bus will be discontinued.

Before leaving for my eastern trip I am to speak on "The Growth of Mormonism" before the Men's Club of Immanuel Presbyterian Church. Such information is badly needed as I find people are so ignorant and indifferent about the teachings of the Mormon Church.

Immanuel Presbyterian—to which I belong—has through its session begun an intense and aggressive campaign against Communism—I am a member of this committee. The findings have been carried to Presbytery and later will go before Synod and we hope it will be presented to the General Assembly this year.

I believe we are facing a great awakening among church members and a revival of an earnest belief in the guidance of God and the power of the Lord Jesus Christ to save all who will come to Him. Two weeks ago at our church 220 persons were received into the membership and over half of these were on reaffirmation of faith. It seems to me that in a marvelous way God is speaking to His children in these chaotic days of wars and rumors of wars; strikes; disaster in air and on land; drunken drivers; women and girls at saloon bars drinking and smoking; gambling; gangsters and kidnappers!

Are we willing to meet our Heavenly Father in the "Upper Room" and make a complete surrender of our lives to him?

Conference on Social and Civic Problems

MONTREAT, NORTH CAROLINA

June 20th—27th, 1937

Auspices The National Reform Association with co-operation of the Mountain Montreat Association and of leaders of Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

PROGRAM

Sabbath, June 20

11:00 a.m. Public Worship.
Sermon: Shall We Junk the Sabbath?
Rev. John W. Caldwell, D.D., Pastor, Presbyterian Church, Montreat, N. C.

7:45 p.m. Address: The Problems of Law Enforcement.
Hon. Louis E. Graham, Pittsburgh, Pa., Former United States District Attorney

Monday, June 21

10:30 a.m. The Child Offenders.
Mr. Graham

11:30 a.m. The Jew—Ancient and Modern—and the Sabbath.
Rev. R. H. Martin, D.D., President, The National Reform Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.

8:00 p.m. Elijah—National Religion.
Dr. Martin

Tuesday, June 22

10:30 a.m. Amos—National Righteousness and International Relationships.
Dr. Martin

11:30 a.m. The Influence of the Movies.
Mr. Graham

8:00 p.m. Elements of Good Citizenship.
Rev. Ernest Neal Orr, D.D., Pastor, Tabernacle Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Charlotte, N. C.

Wednesday, June 23

10:30 a.m. Jonah—National Repentance.
Dr. Martin

11:30 a.m. Governmental Exploitation.
Rev. William Parsons, D.D., Crystal River, Florida.

8:00 p.m. Combating Crime.
Mr. Graham.

Thursday, June 24

10:30 a.m. Isaiah—Christ the Foundation of Government.
Dr. Martin

11:30 a.m. The Backgrounds of Crime.
Mr. Graham

8:00 p.m. The Economic Message of the Churches.
Dr. Parsons.

Friday, June 25

10:30 a.m. What Gambling Does to Us.
Dr. Parsons

11:30 a.m. The Present Liquor Situation.
Mr. Graham

8:00 p.m. The Right and Place of the Bible in the Public Schools.
Dr. Martin

Saturday, June 26

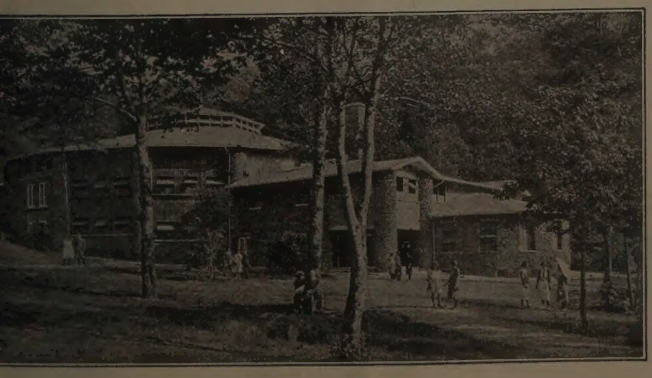
10:30 a.m. Keeping the Sabbath.
Dr. Parsons.

8:00 p.m. Evening Entertainment.

Sabbath, June 27

11:00 a.m. Public Worship.
Sermon: What Christ Came to the Earth To Do.
Dr. Martin

7:45 p.m. Address: World Peace and How to Achieve It.
Dr. Parsons.



Anderson Auditorium

Lake Susan, Montreat

ALLEGHENY (PENNA.) COUNTIANS SPENT FOR INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN 1936

SIXTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS ($64,000,000.00)

AN AVERAGE FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COUNTY OF FORTY-SEVEN DOLLARS ($47.00)

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—1936

HARD LIQUORS (Bootleg not included)	$28,354,445.32
PER CAPITA	20.63

Sales at 77 State Liquor Stores, Allegheny County, 1936 ..... $15,899,688.96
(Authoritative, Penna. Liquor Control Board)

		Cost to Consumer
A. Sales to hotels, restaurants, clubs at wholesale rates (estimated at 1/2 total sales)	7,949,844.48	
Hotels, restaurants, clubs sell this liquor to consumer at mark-up estimated at 150%*		$19,874,611.20
B. Sales direct to consumer (estimated at 1/2 total sales)		7,949,844.48
Add to this 10% State Tax from June 10, 1936, paid by consumer (estimated)		529,989.63
GRAND TOTAL		$28,354,445.31

The above does not include sales of bootleg liquor

Figures of Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board Show

That the per capita sales of hard liquors in Allegheny County is the highest of any county in the state.

That the sales of hard liquors in Allegheny County increased in the last two years 87%.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—1936

BEER (estimated)	$35,920,097.54
PER CAPITA	26.14

TOTAL SALES BEER FOR PENNSYLVANIA
(Authoritative, Liquor Control Board)

Barrels Draught Beer (Pennsylvania Breweries)	3,236,523
Barrels Case Beer (21,951,972 cases)	1,688,609
Barrels imported from other states	457,500
TOTAL BARRELS	5,382,632

* * * *

Wholesale Cost ($14.00 per barrel)	$ 75,356,848.00
Cost to consumer at retail for State of Pennsylvania (Based on estimate of $33.33 per barrel. 12 oz. glass, 10 cents; 10 oz. glass, 8 1/2 cents)	179,421,066.00

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—1936

Cost to Consumer $35,920,097.54

No figures available on beer sales by counties as there are for hard liquors. Estimate for Allegheny County arrived at as follows: population of Allegheny County 14.3% that of Pennsylvania; according to State Liquor Control Board, per capita sales of hard liquors in Allegheny County are 50% above that of state as a whole; per capita beer sales for Allegheny County are estimated at 40% above that of state.

RELIEF COST FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY FOR 1936

$46,880,959.92

Department of Relief, City of Pittsburgh	$ 80,061.15
Director of Poor, Allegheny County	653,450.09
Allegheny County Emergency Relief	$12,650,000.00
Works Progress Administration—for labor	33,497,448.68

The money spent for intoxicating liquors in Allegheny County in 1936 would have met the total cost of all public relief in the county, provided by city, county, state and federal taxation; leaving a balance for other uses of $17,393,582.93, plus the amount of money spent for bootleg liquor in the county.

*Retail selling price by the glass varies widely. In some hotels a check-up shows the mark-up to be from 200% to 450%. In other places it is much less. Our estimate of a 150% mark-up is conservative.

National Reform Program Winona Lake, Assembly

WINONA LAKE, INDIANA---JULY 26---AUGUST 5, 1937

Daily addresses, July 26-30, at 10:30 A.M. Conference, August 2-5, 10 A.M. to twelve noon. Two addresses daily.

Present day social and civic problems discussed from the Christian viewpoint by speakers who are authorities on the subjects they discuss. Speakers: Rev. William Parsons, D.D. and Rev. R. H. Martin, D.D. of The National Reform Association; Rev. Frank J. Niles, General Secretary, Lord's Day Alliance of Indiana, Indianapolis; Alonzo E. Wilson, American Business Men's Research Foundation; Attorney Ernest D. MacDougall, Washington, D. C.